

THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL

WILLIAM J. BROWN, Editor.
AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

WEEKLY.

WEEKLY, Per Annum, \$1.00
DAILY, 5 CENTS.

VOL. XII.

INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1852.

NO. 6.

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL: A GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE.

Office in THE SENTINEL BUILDINGS,
North Side Washington, near Meridian St.,
OPPOSITE ODD FELLOWS HALL.

AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

THE Weekly Indiana State Sentinel.

IS ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

Eleven Copies for Ten Dollars!

TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE IN ALL CASES.

The Campaign.

Clubs are rolling in for the weekly Sentinel during the Campaign, commencing June 1st, and continuing until after the Presidential election. We return our sincere thanks to our friends in various parts of the State for their exertions in our behalf. A large edition has been printed so that we shall be able to supply all who may wish to subscribe, with the back numbers. Send on the Clubs at the following rates:

For six copies, to one address, \$3.00

For twelve copies, to one address, 5.00

For twenty-five copies, to one address, 10.00

For forty copies, to one address, 15.00

For the money, in all cases, must accompany the subscription.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1852.

Unbridled passions riot in excess. Once licensed, no reasonable bounds can be set to their wickedness. From one step to another they eventually plunge into the shadowy precincts of desperation. The same principle extends to nations. They sin. So do political parties. Hence the healthful influence of parties in free governments. The Outs, ever on the look-out for causes of complaint against the Ins, keep the latter under wholesome restraint. This is the only good office performed by the Whig party in the United States.

Founded in Federalism, and once honest enough to own it, Whiggery was in the outset reproached by a free people with unmitigated demonstrations of detestation. Despairing of gaining access to the public treasury by legitimate means, it next resorted to false claims. Once let down from the exalted platform of principle, availability became its test, and duplicity its most efficient weapon. To distract public attention from the enormities of its political sins, it traveled *lucro*. Twice the trick succeeded. It is again on its march. But the disguise is too flimsy. Its deformities are too palpable to escape observation. The disgraceful deceptions it practiced in '40 and '48 have rendered it notorious to the most careless observer. With a recklessness evincing total depravity, it publicly proclaims that it has no principles. In the nomination of Gen. Scott the humiliating spectacle was presented, of an aspirant for the Presidency of the United States offering to become the candidate, with whatever platform Whiggery might lay down! Was ever overzealous anxiety for office so unblushingly manifested? All the cherished principles of former years, the convictions of the immortal intellect, are to be laid down at the shrine of office. Do they declare for Free Soilism? I, Gen. Scott, swallow the dose.

Do they endorse Southern Secessionism? I am ready to swear by the spirit of Calhoun. Do they propose to dissolve this glorious Union? I endorse the measure. No matter what is to be administered to me, I announce myself in readiness to submit. For twenty long years I have yearned after the Presidency. It has been the subject of my night dreams and day musings. Shall I permit this last opportunity to pass by unimproved? I will! I will render my body up to Whiggery and my soul to the Devil, it is all mine. I'm resolved—I'll sign the bond. He did sign it, and has by it assigned his last remnant of intellectual independence to the "sleep that knows no waking." Once abandoned to the tender mercies of that heterogeneous conglomeration of factions and isms, Whiggery, that he should go further in accordance to the principle we mentioned in the outset. Not satisfied with the declaration that he would stand upon any platform which might be made for him, he wrote a private letter to a member of the nominating convention, avowing his adhesion to the "finality" of the compromise, while he at the same time encourages the hopes of the Free Soilers. How disgusting is this agonizing *lying* after the Presidency! It has been suggested that the General is in "delicate" health. We believe not. This is another trick of Whiggery to arouse sympathy. They ask the American people, in view of the disastrous physiological results which might attend a refusal to gratify the General's *lying*, to honor him this time. But that dodge won't win. The people will ask for additional evidence—perhaps the report of a committee of—but no matter; time will develop its appropriate results.

As an illustration of the desperation of Whiggery, and its proclivity to depravity, its agents, on Friday evening last, bespattered the city with flaming placards, announcing "that everybody, no matter to what party attached, can walk in." That is, "Come on, American Citizens. Anti-Masons, Maine liquor law men, Federalists, Free Soilers, Amalgamationists, anti war men, Galphinites! Come to the fold of Whiggery! What care we for principles? Our only bonds of union are office and its spoils. These are the ligaments which bind us together. Suffer then, and we are spirits of all colors, and of no color at all. We have nominated a gunpowder candidate, that we might the more readily get the people. Come on then, gullies, help us shout Chippewa!"

These are the appearances of Whiggery. Disgraceful as they are to any party, they are deceitful appearances, and the truth discloses even greater enormities. The fact is, Whiggery is the same now as it was in the days of Adams, its apostle, the alien and sedition President. It does not openly own its principles, because experience has taught it that defeat would be the inevitable result. Its only hope is that it may get into power in disguise, when it can fasten upon the country, for the next fifty years, a National Bank, pass a bankrupt law, and otherwise sap the prosperity of the country. Let no Democrat, therefore, be deceived by the siren voice of Whiggery. There is no safety in trusting to the deceptive promises of a party which has so often betrayed the country. In Pierce and King, we have assurances of uncompromising devotion to the great principles of Democracy. They will administer the National Government according to the principles and policy of the school of Jefferson. Gen. Pierce, a well-tried and unflinching Democrat, liberal as the spirit of his party, tolerant in his opinions, is a fit exponent of a great and free people. It is true,

"I care for measures more than men, but think some little may depend upon men."
Something in free depends upon the state."

And what a glorious contrast does Frank Pierce present to Gen. Scott! Modest and retiring in his disposition, though fitted by education and capacity for the highest political stations, instead of manifesting the voracious

ness for office exhibited by Scott, Gen. Pierce avoids rather than seeks preferment. He is worthy to be our standard-bearer. Rouse up, then, and let us lose nothing by lethargy. Victory attends the vigilant. Attend our meetings! Form clubs! Raise poles! Fling to the breeze the stars and stripes that glorious emblem of a free Democracy!

The Compromise a Finality.

By some intemperance in the telegraph, the resolution of the Whig convention which was published in our paper, in relation to the compromise, contained a material error. The word *final*, before settlement was omitted. As it was originally published, the free soil Whigs contended that the question was left open—that the platform did not bind them to regard the measures as a final settlement. For this reason, John H. Bradley, in his court house speech, contended that all those in favor of a modification of the fugitive slave law could vote for Scott, because the word *final* settlement was omitted. What will he, and other Whigs of the same kind, now say, when they see it correctly published? Here it is: "The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the compromise or adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate; and, so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discontinue all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union."

Gen. Pierce in Mexico.

Some of the Whig presses have had the effrontery to assert that Gen. Pierce was not in a single battle in Mexico. We have before us a "List of officers of the United States army and volunteers, who marched under the command of Major General Scott from Puebla, the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of August, 1847, specifying where each was employed upon the 19th and 20th of August, and the 8th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of September, 1847," published in Mexico at the Star office, "by command of Major General Scott." From this we copy the following:

PIERCE'S BRIGADE.

9TH, 12TH, AND 15TH INFANTRY.
Where and when employed—Battle.
Brig. F. Pierce commanding brigade—
Contreras, 19th August.
Chapultepec, 20th August.
Molino del Rey, 28th Sept.
Near Chapultepec, 12th Sept.
Near Belen, 13th Sept.
Garita de Belen, 14th Sept.

This is the official certificate of Major General Winfield Scott, the Whig candidate for the Presidency. Will any Whig gainsay it?

Scott and the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Louisville Courier gives the following extract from the speech of Mr. Upson, of Louisiana, made at the ratification meeting in Louisville, on Saturday evening last:

In regard to Gen. Scott and the compromise, he said that he had seen the platform, and had remarked to him personally, that no matter in what sphere of life, whether citizen or soldier, Gen. Scott, at the head of the army of the United States, or, if elected, as President Scott, he should ever do ought to impair the fugitive slave act in word or deed, "then write infamous before my name, and infamous after my name, and kick me into the gutter of disgrace."

This is pretty strong. What will our Bradleys and Deereases say to this? This is hot soup, but swallow it you must.

The State Fair.

The executive committee of the State Agricultural Society decided, on yesterday, to hold the State Fair at Indianapolis on the 19th of October next. The State reserve in the western part of the city, commonly known as the military grounds, has been selected as the place. This is a most eligible and advantageous selection. The grounds will be put in order, and all the necessary buildings erected, under the supervision of William T. Dennis, of Richmond, Indiana, who has been appointed general superintendent.

Judicious.

Since the nomination of Frank Pierce for the Presidency, Judge Terry, now the Recorder of the General Land Office at Washington City, has determined to be a candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Daviess county, Indiana. The Judge is a shrewd fellow, and reads the signs of the times clearly. We can sympathize with him. We were once in the same condition. Washington, he no doubt thinks, will be unhealthy for Whigs next year.

The Journal says it is authorized to say that Thomas Wheatley and Henry Hoffman are Democrats, and that they placed their names to the call for the Scott meeting. Will the Journal, by authority, say that Messrs. Wheatley and Hoffman will vote for Scott? We guess not. That is the question.

A Sign.

It is now evident that we shall have the aid of the neutral press of the Union in support of the Democratic nominees. In 1848, the whole of this mighty influence was arrayed against Gen. Cass, and it told with terrible effect on the election.

Shallow.

The Journal contains a communication signed Democrat, which pretends to comment on Mr. Carter's speech. No Democrat ever wrote the communication. It is the production of a Whig, sailing under false colors—the way Whiggery carries on business.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH and JOHN W. WRIGHT, two of the Free Soil electors in this State in 1848, have declared their determination to support Pierce and King. They are gentlemen of talent and influence.

Warren Township.

The Democrats of Warren township are requested to meet at the usual place of holding elections, on Saturday, the 10th day of July, to appoint delegates to the Democratic County Convention, to be held at Indianapolis the first Saturday in August, to nominate a county ticket. By order of the Committee.

JOSEPH MCCONNELL,
JOHN BACON.

The nomination of Gen. Scott seems to have given fresh encouragement to the Native American faction. A paper, called the *Sachem*, devoted to the advocacy of Native doctrines, has just made its appearance in New York.

A RESPONSE.—The story is told—Winfield Scott is the Whig nominee for President, and the election of Franklin Pierce is secured! "I will not vote for Scott," is the declaration of at least half the Whigs we meet.—N. Y. Day Book, (Whig.)

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1852.

Gen. Scott's Native Americanism.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1841.
DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 8th inst., written as you are pleased to add, in behalf of several hundred Native American republicans of Philadelphia.

Not confidentially, but not for publication, I have already replied to a letter from David M. Stone, Esq., of your city, on the same subject. I will write to you in like manner and in haste. This is the month when the pressure of official business is heaviest with me—leaving scarcely time for sleep or exercise. I must not, however, wholly neglect your communication.

Should any considerable number of my fellow-countrymen assign me, or desire to give me, a prominent position before the public, I shall take time to methodize my views on the great questions you have proposed. Those views had their origin in the stormy elections of the Spring of 1835, and were confirmed in the week that the Harrison electors were chosen in New York. On both occasions I was in that city, and heard in the streets, "Down with the natives!" It was heard in almost every group of foreigners, as the signal for rallying and outrage.

Fired with indignation, two friends sat down with me in my parlor or the Astor House, (November, 1840,) to draw up an address, designed to rally an American party. The day after the election, I set out for the South, and have never known precisely why our appeal was not published. Probably the election of Gen. Harrison rendered its publication at that time unnecessary in the opinion of my two friends.

I now hesitate between extending the period of residence before naturalization, and a total repeal of all acts of Congress on the subject—my mind inclines to the latter.

Concurring fully in the principles of the Philadelphia movement, I should prefer assuming the name of American Republican, as in New York, or Democratic American, as I would respectfully suggest. Brought up in the principles of the revolution of Jefferson, Madison, Scott—and whom I have, I commended life, I have always been called, I have ever professed myself, a republican, or whig, which with me was the same thing. Democratic Americans would include all good native citizens, devoted to our country and institutions; and would not drive from us naturalized citizens, who, by long residence, have become identified with us in feeling and interest.

I am happy to see by the Philadelphia National American that religion is to be excluded as a party element. *Staunch Protestant* as I am, both by birth and conviction, I shall never consent to a party or State religion. Religion is too sacred to be mingled up with either. It should always be kept between each individual and his God, except in the way of reason and gentle persuasion; as in families, churches and other occasions of voluntary association, (after years of discretion,) or reciprocal consent.

Wishing success to the *great work* which you and other patriots have set on foot, I remain, with high respect, your fellow citizen.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To GEORGE WASHINGTON REED, Esq., and others, Philadelphia.

The above is Gen. Scott's celebrated letter on Nationalism. When we first published this letter about a year ago, several Whig papers pronounced it a forgery. Now, when there is no longer any doubt of its authenticity, they say it was written under great excitement. This may all be true, but great and good men seldom do foolish things in moments of excitement, which they are compelled to retract. The Cincinnati Gazette, by way of apology, says:

"The above, as is shown by the face of it, was written under circumstances of unusual excitement. Just such would have aroused the indignation of every native-born citizen. The cry of 'down with the natives' was enough to stir the soul of all Americans, but those sordid and profligate wretches who had instigated it in the first place, were too far gone to be sensible of the enormity of the crime. The scenes of the election of 1840 are too fresh in the remembrance of any one to enable the Louisville party to derive much benefit from a letter, written by an American, whose breast had always, since the day of his settlement in this country, been most exposed to the bullets of the enemies of his country, when he had just seen the law of the land most openly and shamefully violated, to manufacture votes out of foreigners who had not been a week in the country, to be used in stifling the will of the native-born people of America."

All these scenes of corruption, so far as Democrats were concerned, exist only in the fruitful imagination of the writer. Who does not remember the celebrated pipe-laying scenes and the underground operations of Bala Badger & Co.? Have the Whigs forgotten this? They should be the last party to talk of the corruptions of 1840.

The Native Americans were a party which had their origin in 1840, both in the cities of New York and Philadelphia. Their platform was similar to Gen. Scott's letter, "Opposition to Foreigners—Repeal of the Naturalization Laws." Gen. Scott, seeing this movement, no doubt, wrote the letter for the purpose of placing himself at the head of that movement, and while the party was in the tide of their prosperity, he was looked to as their candidate for the Presidency. Hence he uses the expression—"Staunch Protestant as I am."

The monstrous and anti-republican doctrines of this party created great indignation among those citizens of foreign birth who had sought an asylum in this land of the free. The motto of this new political party, at the head of which was General Winfield Scott, was, "Down with the foreigners, down with the Catholics." These cries naturally produced the replies, "Down with the natives," which so fired the indignation of "Old Chippewa," that he sat down with two friends in the Astor House to draw up an address calculated to rally a Native American party. That party was rallied, and resulted in the terrible riots which disgraced Philadelphia by the burning of Catholic churches and the murder of innocent men and women. The Whig party took advantage of the excitement, united with the "Natives," and defeated the Democrats in Philadelphia and New York, electing the notorious Levin to Congress in Philadelphia, and dividing the offices between Whigs and "Natives"—a corrupt coalition, which secured the Native vote for Gen. Taylor, and half the government patronage, in return, was bestowed on the church-burning party. In New York, by the aid of Whigs, the Natives carried the city, electing their mayor and three members of Congress, who were Whigs and Natives. All this time, the Democrats stood firm in opposition to this party, until it has been almost entirely annihilated.

In May, 1848, Gen. Scott, with his eye steadily on the White House, seeing that his Native American doctrines would be a stumbling block in his road to the high office, wrote the following letter to William E. Robinson, of New York, a celebrated Whig ally of Horace Greely:

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1848.
DEAR SIR:—In reply to your kind letter of the 18th inst., I take pleasure in saying, that, grateful for the too partial estimate you place on my public services, you do me no more than justice in assuming that I entertain "kind and liberal views towards our naturalized citizens." Certainly it would be impossible for me to recommend or support any measure intended to exclude them from a just and full participation in all civil and political rights now secured to them by our republican laws and institutions.

It is true that in a case of unusual excitement, some years ago, when both parties complained of fraudulent practices in the naturalization of foreigners, and when there seemed to be danger that native and adopted citizens would be permanently arrayed against each other in hostile factions, I was inclined to concur in the opinion then avowed by leading statesmen, that some modification of the naturalization laws might be necessary, in order to prevent abuses, allay strife, and restore harmony between the different classes of our people. But later experience and reflection have entirely removed this impression, and dissipated my apprehensions on the subject.

In my recent campaign in Mexico, a very large portion of the men under my command were your countrymen—Irish, Germans, &c. I witnessed with admiration their zeal, fidelity and valor, in maintaining our flag in the face of every danger, vying with each other and our native-born soldiers in the same ranks, in patriotism, constancy, and heroic daring. I was happy to call them brothers in the field, as I shall always be happy to salute them as countrymen at home.

I remain, sir, with great esteem, yours truly,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

WM. E. ROBINSON, Esq.
The first letter was written in 1841, when he believed the feeling of opposition to foreigners would become general. He believed he was then planting the seeds of a great political party, which would put down the foreigners and repeal the naturalization laws. The tree grew, but it bore no fruit. The party, with their anti-American platform, had been scattered like chaff, before the breath of patriotism. The name of Native American party was a name of reproach. It was no longer a passport to office. Gen. Scott, then, just before the Whig convention assembled in 1848, wrote this last letter to Robinson, which was handed around among the members of the Whig convention, like his celebrated letter in relation to the compromise was at the recent one. The object of the first letter was to make himself the Native American candidate for the Presidency. The letter one was to correct a false and foolish step, and place him right again with the foreign-born citizens. The first letter arrayed these honest patriots against him, and there they will stand, and the latter has disgusted his old allies and friends, the Natives. So that, by his letters, he has lost both parties, as he deserved to lose them.

Grand Whig Ratification!—A Magnificent Fizzle!

After ten days' notice through the Journal, and flaming handbills circulated all over the country, the Whig ratification meeting came off yesterday, not in the State House square, as had been announced, but in the Masonic Hall. It was a miserable failure. Every Whig in Indianapolis admitted it. At two o'clock, the sound of martial music announced that the procession was moving, when, lo, and behold! forty-four men, and a number of boys with flags, were seen in procession, moving towards the Hall, where they were to be addressed by Hon. Henry S. Lane, one of the Whig electors. After the procession reached the Hall, a few more Whigs, too discreet to be found in such company on the streets, fell in; but there was "a beggarly account of empty boxes." Not fifty persons from the country were present, and not one-fourth of the Whigs in the city were in attendance. There was no show of enthusiasm. The *fires* of 1840 are not burning. Compared with the Democratic meeting on last Saturday night, which was collected on a few hours' notice, it was a stale and lifeless affair. We doubt that the names of Henry S. Lane and Richard W. Thompson would have at least collected a respectable meeting of Whigs. In this we were quite as much disappointed as some of our long-faced Whigs. We shall give some further particulars to-morrow.

P. S.!

POLE SNAPPED!

After the specifications at the Masonic Hall were over, the "soup boys"—who had been spending money and time in preparing a lofty pole, with a huge banner inscribed with the names of their candidates mailed to its top, attempted to raise it. The Glee Club had a number of songs written for the occasion, and had labored all day in practicing them, so as to have a good time when their pole should be raised. Alas, poor soups! Their hopes were doomed to disappointment. Their Kentucky shies, the genuine old Whig, timber, which has so often borne proudly aloft the names of other Whig chiefs, refused to bear up the names of Scott and Graham, and they are now trailing ignominiously in the dust—a striking emblem of their fate next November.

When the pole was nearly one-third up, it snapped, fell, and broke into three pieces. We have not a word to add. The songs were not sung, the pole did not go up, and the Whigs are in despair.

Remember that every white male person in Indiana, over twenty-one years of age, who has resided in the United States one year, and the State of Indiana six months, and has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, is entitled to vote. This was the work of a Democratic Convention.

Remember that Winfield Scott, the Whig candidate for the Presidency, in his celebrated Native American letter, said:

"I now hesitate between extending the period of residence before naturalization and a total repeal of all acts of Congress on the subject—MY MIND INCLINES TO THE LATTER."

Hon. Willis A. Gorman.

We understand that this gentleman, who has served his district, the State, and the country with so much ability in the last and present Congress, will not be a candidate for the nomination in the next district, where he has been thrown by the apportionment act. Col. Gorman is a most excellent member of Congress. Always in his place, and always right. A ready and fluent speaker, he is at all times prepared to defend his position in the House or before the Committees. His retirement will be a loss to the State.

Logansport Railroad Convention.

The Convention of the friends of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad at Logansport on the 23d inst. was worthy of this great enterprise. Delegates were present from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, in all to the number of 250. Hon. W. Rockhill, of Allen, presided with Wm. R. Ellis, and others as Secretaries, and six vice Presidents.

Resolutions were adopted on motion of Hon. A. S. White, for the immediate organization of a company with a capital of four millions of dollars.

Articles Third and Fourth of the association are as follows:

ARTICLE THIRD. The eastern terminus of said road shall be a point on the east line of Allen or DeKalb County, in said State of Indiana, thence running down the valleys of the Little and Wabash Rivers, and passing through the Counties of DeKalb, Whitley, Huntington, Wabash, Miami, Cass, Carroll, Tippecanoe, Fountain, Warren, and Vermillion, or as many of them as may be necessary, all in the State of Indiana, on the most eligible route, and terminating at some point on the west line of said State of Indiana, in the general direction of Danville, Illinois.

ARTICLE FOURTH. The length of said road is stated, as near as may be, to be one hundred and ninety miles.

Books were opened, and stock to the amount of \$50,000, taken on the spot.

A strong impulse has been given to the work, and we hope to see it eminently successful.—*Statesman*.

Gen. Foot and Col. Jeff. Davis, are both stamping it in Mississippi for Pierce and King, while John Van Buren and Dickinson are doing the same thing in New York. No better evidence of the unanimity and fraternizing of the Democracy is wanting than these two facts.

HARD RUN.—A Mexican paper states that the finances of the country have sunk to so low a state, that nothing short of another war with the United States will save the Government from bankruptcy.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1852.

Sensible talk from a Whig.

James Brooks, one of the most influential members of Congress, of the Whig party, and editor of the New York Express, yields a reluctant support to the nomination of Gen. Scott, with the following remarks:

"But it does touch us to the quick that military heroes are selected as the fittest men to discharge the duties assigned to the chief magistracy of the country in the Constitution of the United States. It grieves us that it is deemed necessary to consign men to private life, or to refuse them the highest public honors, merely because they have not drawn the sword, and led armies to victory, and men to what is called 'glory and the grave.' If we reflect upon the consequences of all this, or if we judge of the future by the past, in the history of nations and men, where will it lead us? Rome fell by the military power which she had raised in her midst, and here we tempt ambitious men to create war and to make heroes in order that, out of those military heroes, we may make Presidents!"

After all the declarations of Mr. Brooks, that he intends to support Gen. Scott in good faith, we understand from the following paragraph which we clip from same article that he only supports him on condition that the General repudiates and throws overboard the Seward, the Weeds, and the Greeleys of the party. On this subject he says:

"We render our support to him now upon principle, and as men who perseveringly advocated the nomination of another man. We have a right to ask, and do ask for ourselves and for thousands who agree with us, in return for that support, which we mean honestly to give, that the man we agree to use our best exertions to elect, shall be free from all personal alliances, and not only pure, but above suspicion. If Gen. Scott shall do this, his election is fairly among the probabilities of the present, and will become a certainty in future. If he shall fail to do it, he will be the worst defeated man that ever received a nomination for the Presidential office."

We propose to make up a purse, to be forwarded to Tom Walpole, as soon as he publishes himself as having left the Whig party entirely, and taken an oath never to return to it, upon any consideration whatever. We are tired of all such cattle.—*Terre Haute Express*.
Yes, and you will be more "fired" before the first of November, next. You may sneer and laugh at Tom Walpole to your heart's content; but he will turn the laugh to the other side of your mouth before he is done with you. Better let him be, in our advice.

The soups are terribly stung because Thomas D. Walpole refuses to support Gen. Scott. The Corydon Argus thus opens on him:

"His apostasy is an advantage to the Whig party, and we wish the Sentinel joy of its new recruit. We have no doubt he will make a much better Democrat than he ever did a Whig."

We think so too. It is hard for an honest man to make a good Whig.

And as Daniel Webster goes, so goes New England.—*Journal*.
Daniel Webster goes to England disgusted with the Whig party. Will New England go with him?

The Journal has not published the correct version of the *finality* resolutions of the Whig convention. The word *final* is in all the northern editions, but omitted at the north.

See letter of Hon. C. L. Dunham in relation to bounty lands for the soldiers of the Black Hawk war.

Frank Pierce the Friend of the West and the Friend of the Poor.

At the extra session of 1841, when the land Distribution and pre-emption bill was under consideration, Mr. Young, of Illinois, offered the following amendment:

And be it further enacted, that where any of the Public Lands of the United States have remained unsold for the space of fifteen years after the termination of the public sales, the same may be entered and purchased by actual settlers on the following terms and conditions, to-wit: If a settler desirous to purchase for his residence, eighty, or less than eighty acres, he may enter and purchase the same at fifty cents per acre; if he is desirous to purchase a quantity over eighty, and not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, he may enter and purchase the same at seventy-five cents per acre; and if he desires to purchase a quantity over one hundred and sixty acres, and not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres, he may purchase the same at one dollar per acre; but no settler shall purchase a greater quantity than three hundred and twenty acres at a price below the minimum of one dollar and a quarter per acre, as now established by law.—*Senate Journal*, 1841, page 155.

In favor of this amendment the vote was as follows: AYES—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Missouri, Walker, Pierce, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Tappan, Walker, Woodbridge, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—18. All Democrats, except Mr. Woodbridge, of Michigan.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Buchanan, Choate, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, and White—27. All Whigs except Messrs. Buchanan, and Sturgeon.

Here was a proposition to reduce the price of the public lands, when purchased in small quantities. A proposition to enable a poor man to buy eighty acres for forty dollars. For this amendment Pierce and King voted, whilst Mr. Graham, the Whig candidate voted against it. Here is the vote. Comment is unnecessary.

The Indiana Journal says the following letter which we published a few days since, as the evidence of Horace Greely's opinion of Gen. Scott in 1848, is a forgery:

"Send a delegate to the convention, if you can, for Clay; if not for Clay, for Corwin, for Taylor. But last of all for Scott. Scott is a vain, conceited coxcomb of a man. His brains—all that he has—are in his epaulettes; and he may purchase the Presidency, but he will never carry the Whig party into ratters in less than six months."

This letter first appeared in the Albany State Register, a Whig journal, edited by Dr. Foote, a gentleman of character and standing. Greely denied the letter. Dr. F. produced the identical document and Greely knuckled under. So much for the forgery.

Walpole.—The State Sentinel makes a great parade of a letter from Thos. D. Walpole, subscribing for the Daily Sentinel until after the Presidential election. We will make a bet with the Sentinel, for as much as the law will allow, that this move of Mr. Walpole will not lose Scott more than one vote in Hancock county. Will you take the bet?—*Terre Haute Courier*.

We will take that bet, Judge, and any greater amount you may stake up. Don't back out now.

Indiana, promised to respond to the nomination, by acres of ratification meetings and a score of thousands of majority.—*Indiana Speech in the Whig Convention*.

The Whig ratification meeting in this city on Wednesday was one of them. Oh what a scene! Like Whig promises, made to be broken.

Daniel Webster himself in for Scott, having expressed himself in his speech at Washington on the rejection of the Whig nominations, as being perfectly satisfied therewith.—*Journal*.

Will the Journal publish the speech alluded to? We should like to see how strong he is committed to Scott